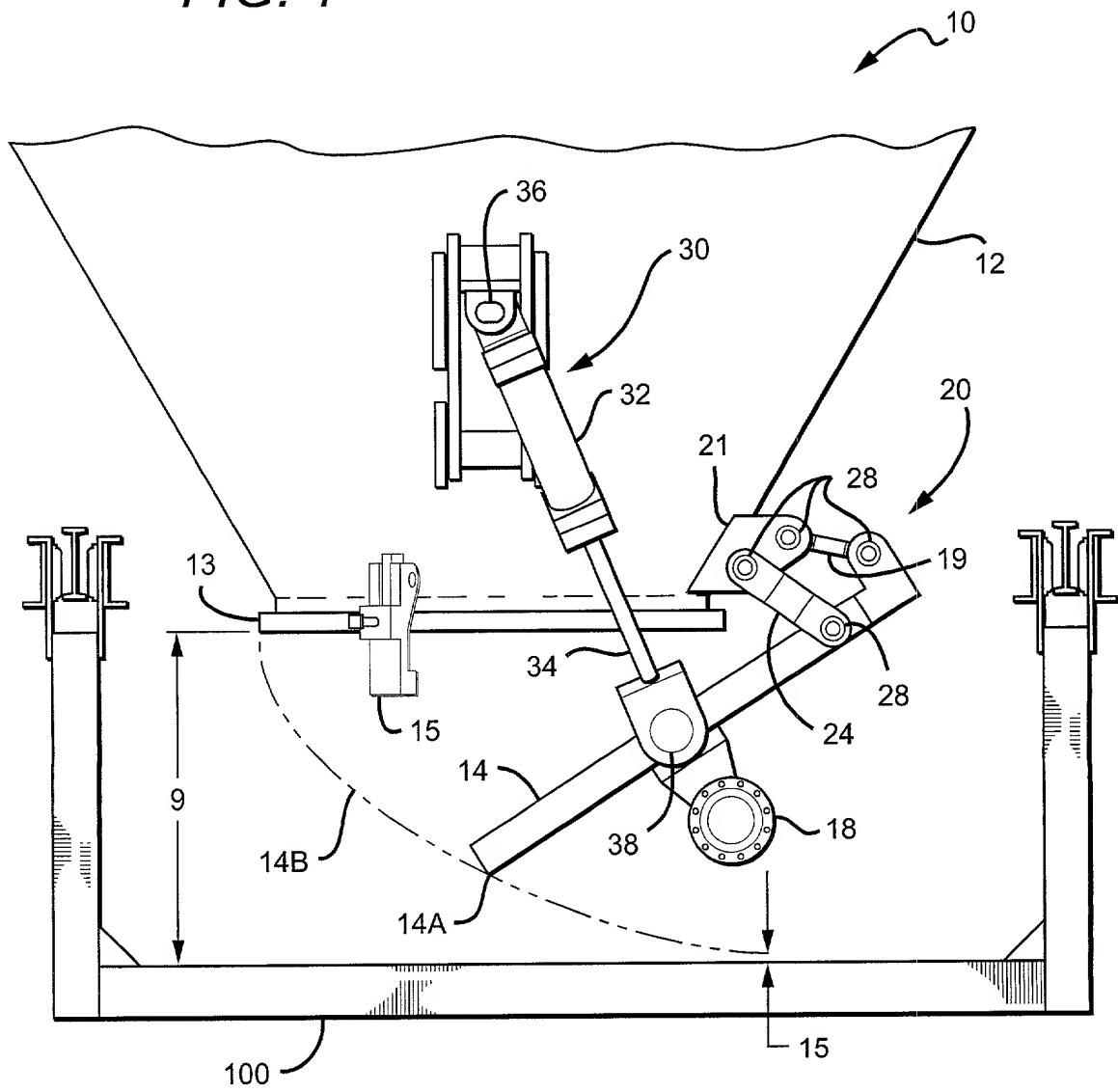


[illegible]

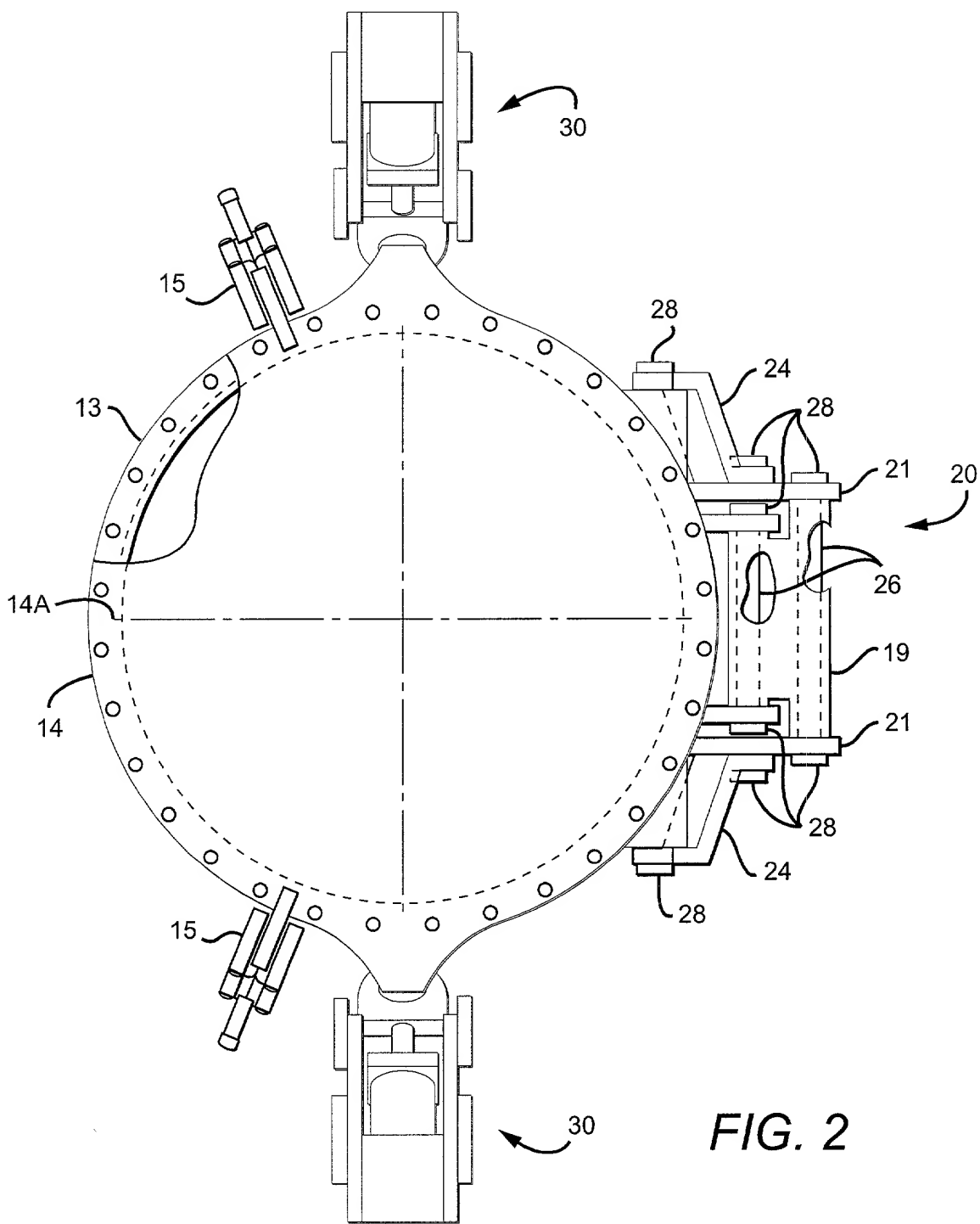


FIG. 3

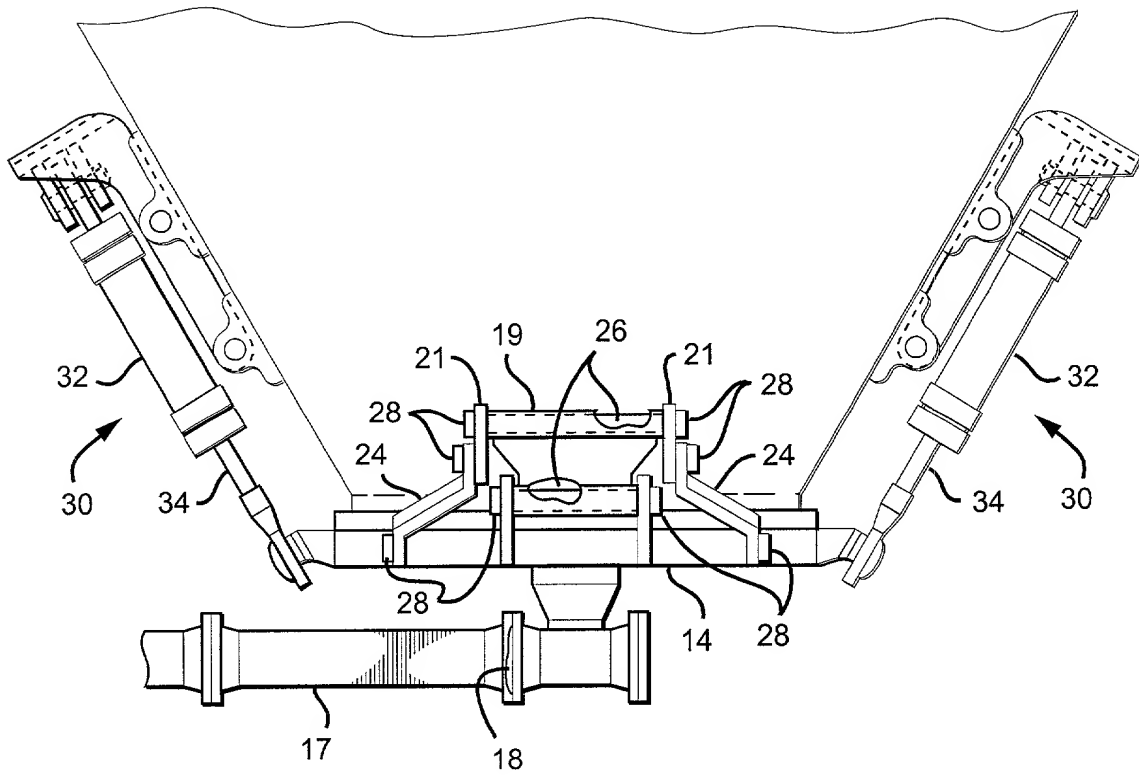


Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single row, labeled (a) through (l). Each histogram shows the frequency distribution of the number of non-zero elements in a vector x for a specific value of n . The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'x' and ranges from 0 to 12. The y-axis is labeled 'count' and ranges from 0 to 10. The distributions are as follows:

- (a) $n=1$: Peak at $x=6$, count 10.
- (b) $n=2$: Peak at $x=6$, count 8.
- (c) $n=3$: Peak at $x=6$, count 6.
- (d) $n=4$: Peak at $x=6$, count 4.
- (e) $n=5$: Peak at $x=6$, count 2.
- (f) $n=6$: Peak at $x=6$, count 1.
- (g) $n=7$: Peak at $x=7$, count 10.
- (h) $n=8$: Peak at $x=7$, count 8.
- (i) $n=9$: Peak at $x=7$, count 6.
- (j) $n=10$: Peak at $x=7$, count 4.
- (k) $n=11$: Peak at $x=7$, count 2.
- (l) $n=12$: Peak at $x=7$, count 1.

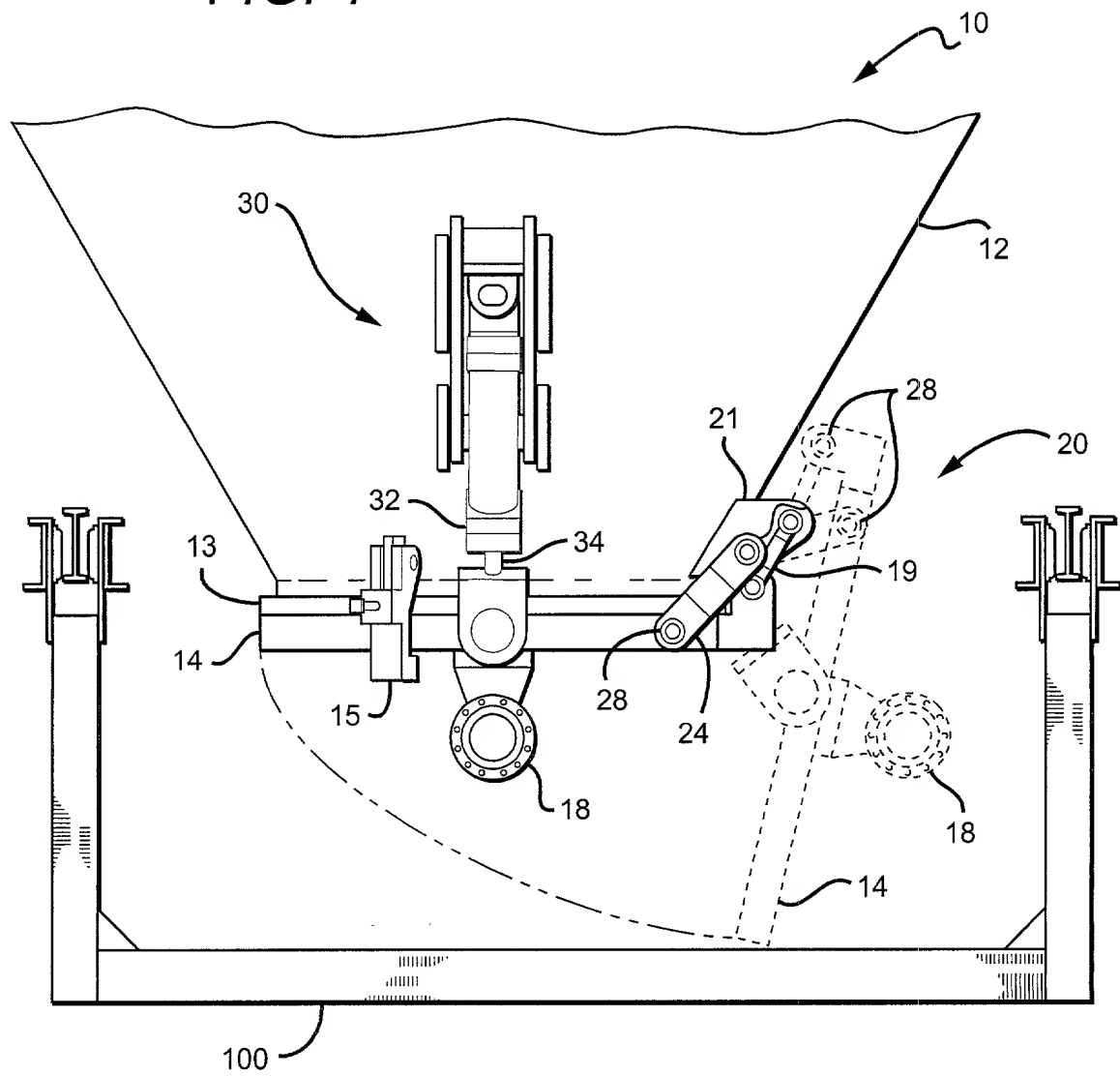


FIG. 5

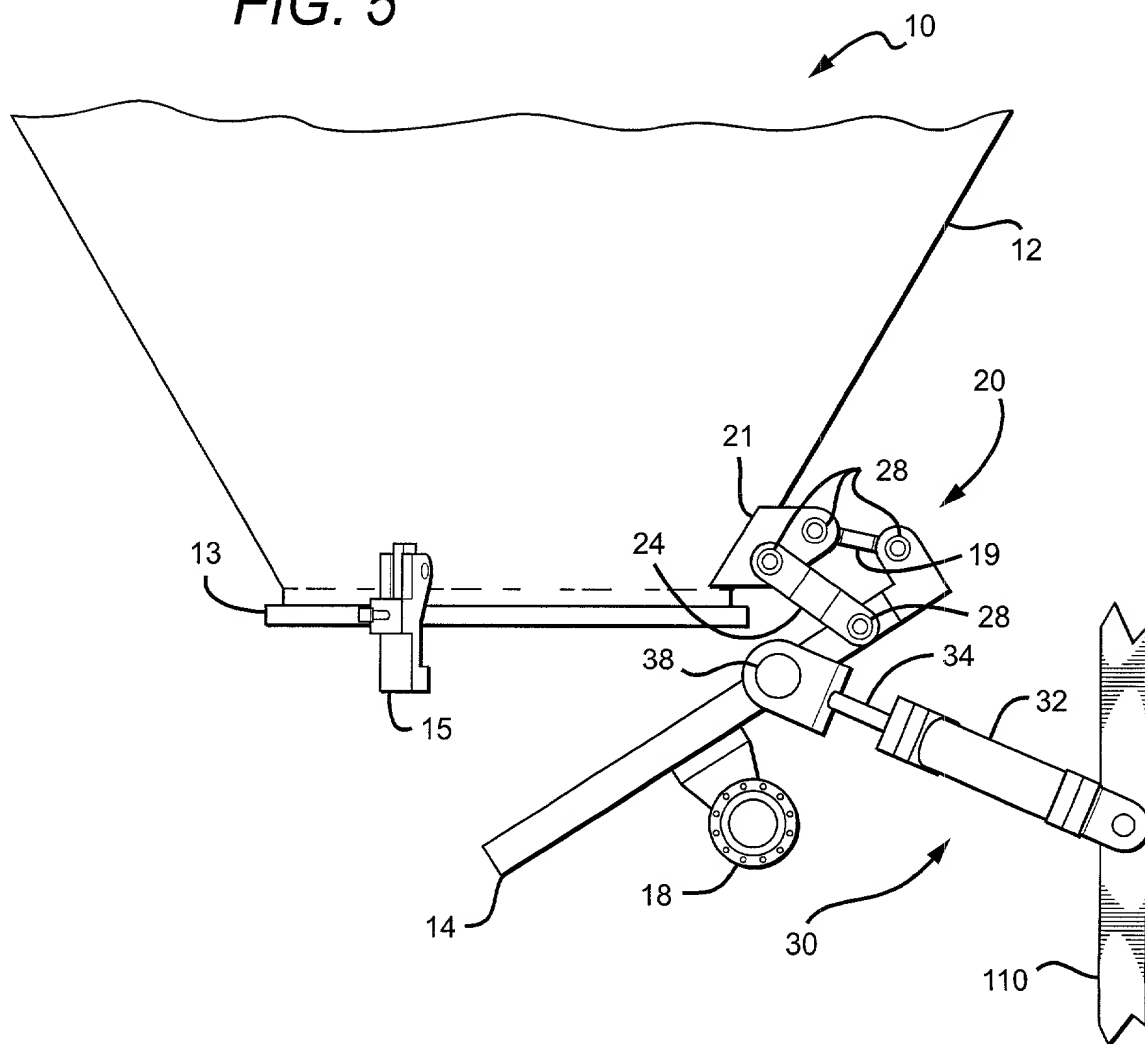


FIG. 6

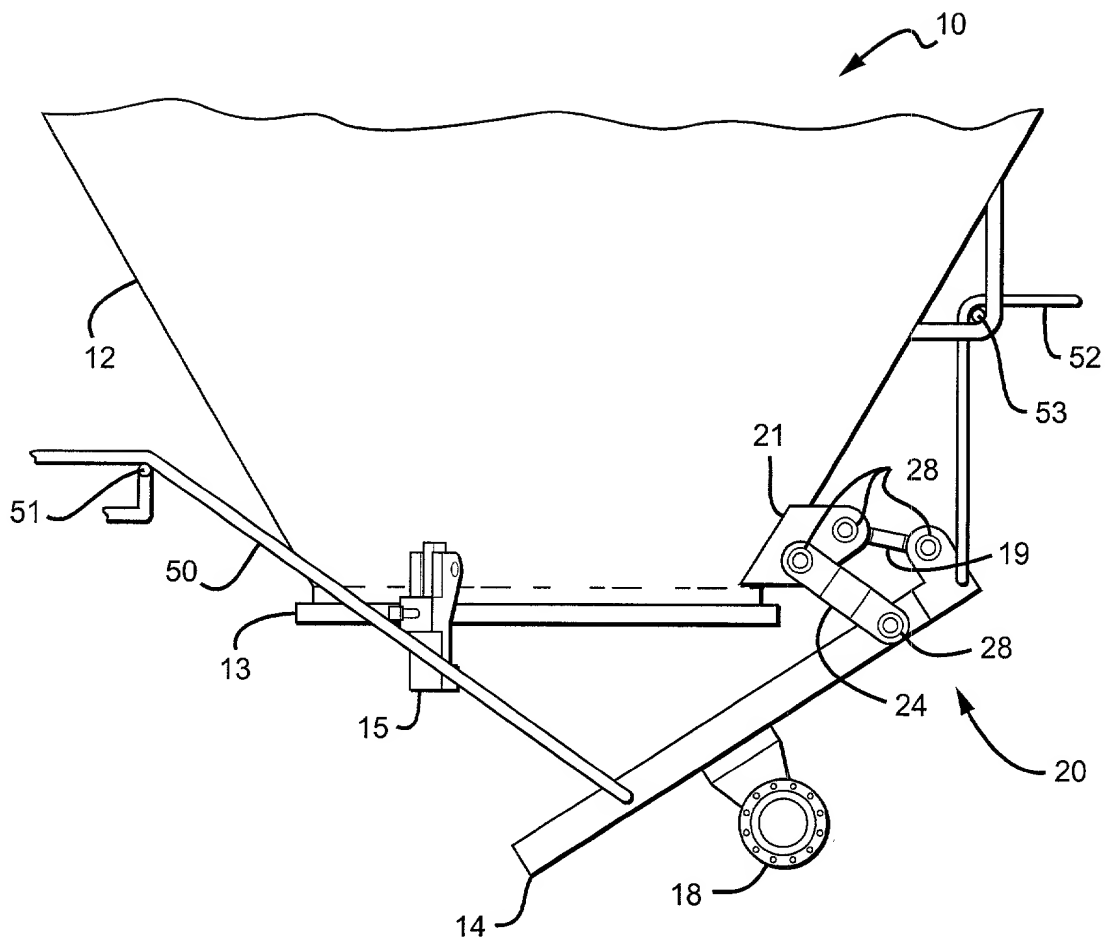


FIG. 7

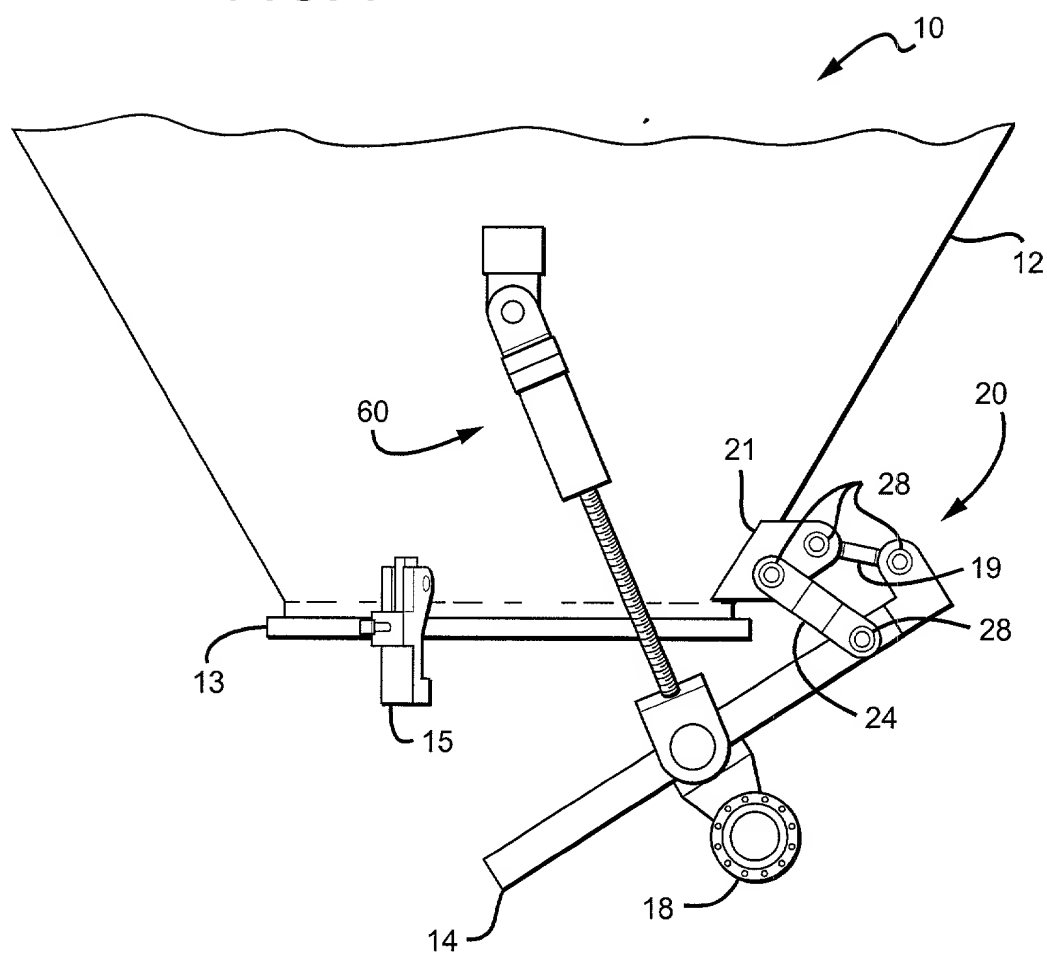


FIG. 8

